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Holmes

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(54) **ELECTRONIC DEVICES WITH MULTIPLE AMPLIFIER STAGES AND METHODS OF THEIR MANUFACTURE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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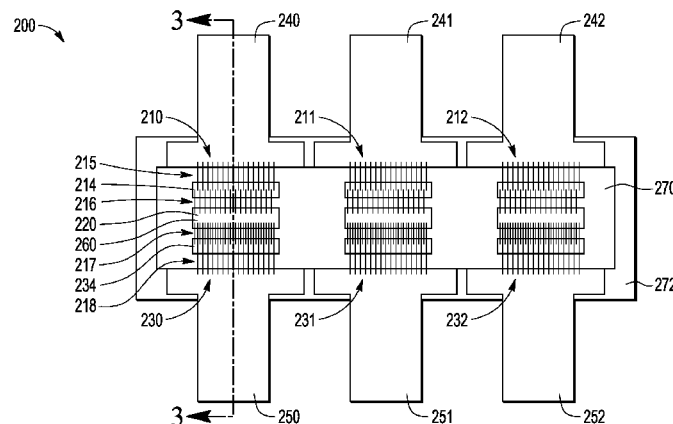
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An embodiment of an electrical device includes a device package and a plurality of amplifier paths physically contained by the device package. Each amplifier path includes an amplifier stage electrically coupled between an input and an output to the amplifier stage, and the amplifier stages of the plurality of amplifier paths are symmetrical. In a further embodiment, the amplifier paths have translational symmetry within the device package. In another further embodiment, transistors comprising the amplifier stages of the plurality of amplifier paths are substantially identical in size. The electrical device may be incorporated into an amplifier system that further includes an external input network and an external output network. For example, the amplifier system may be configured in a Doherty amplifier topology.

19 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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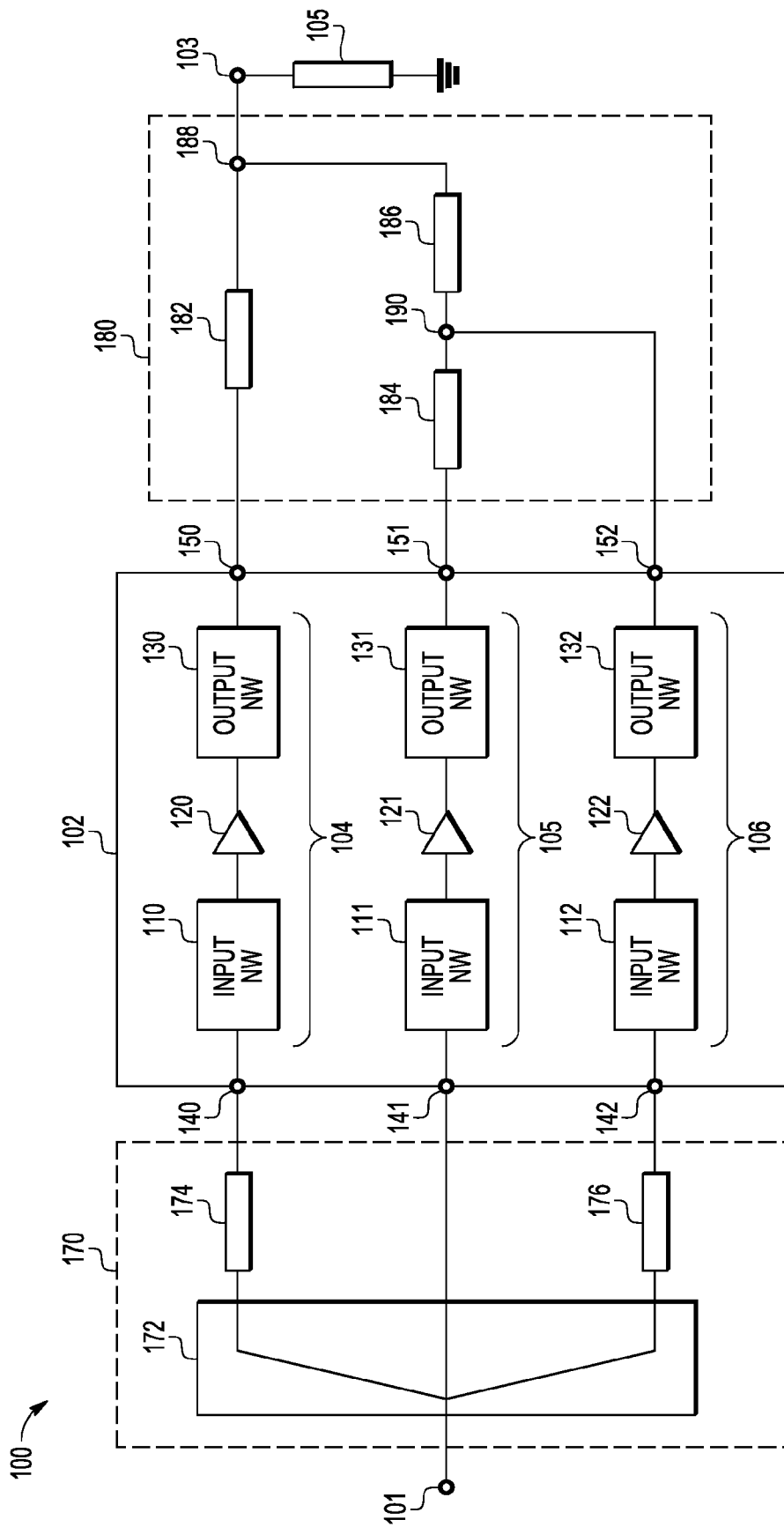


FIG. 1

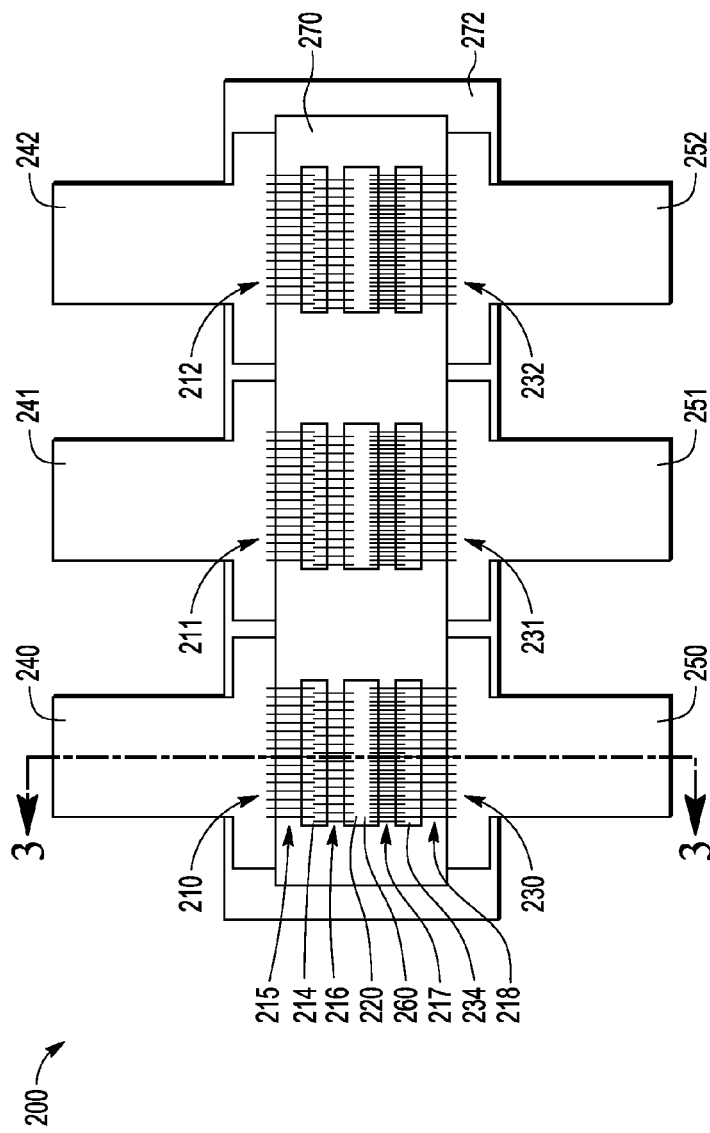


FIG. 2

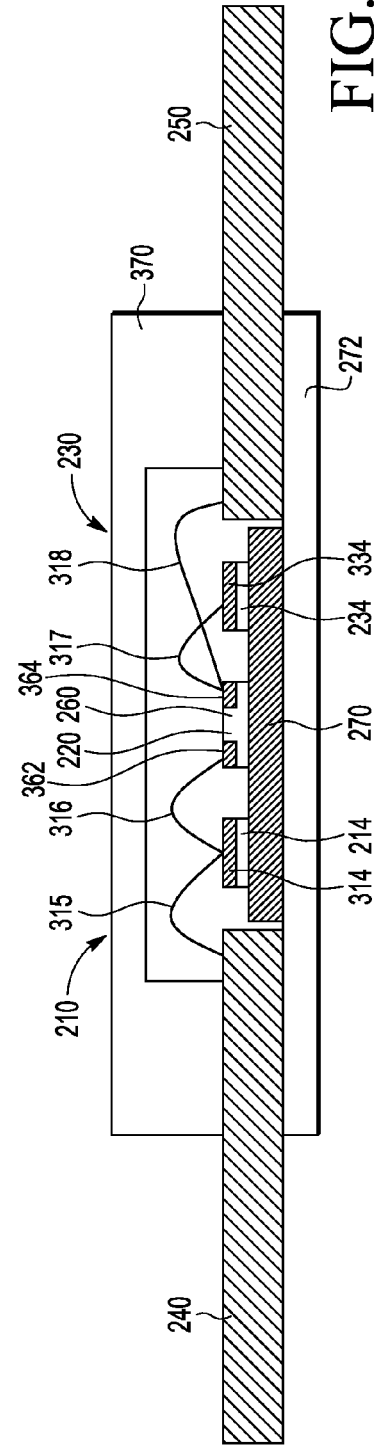


FIG. 3

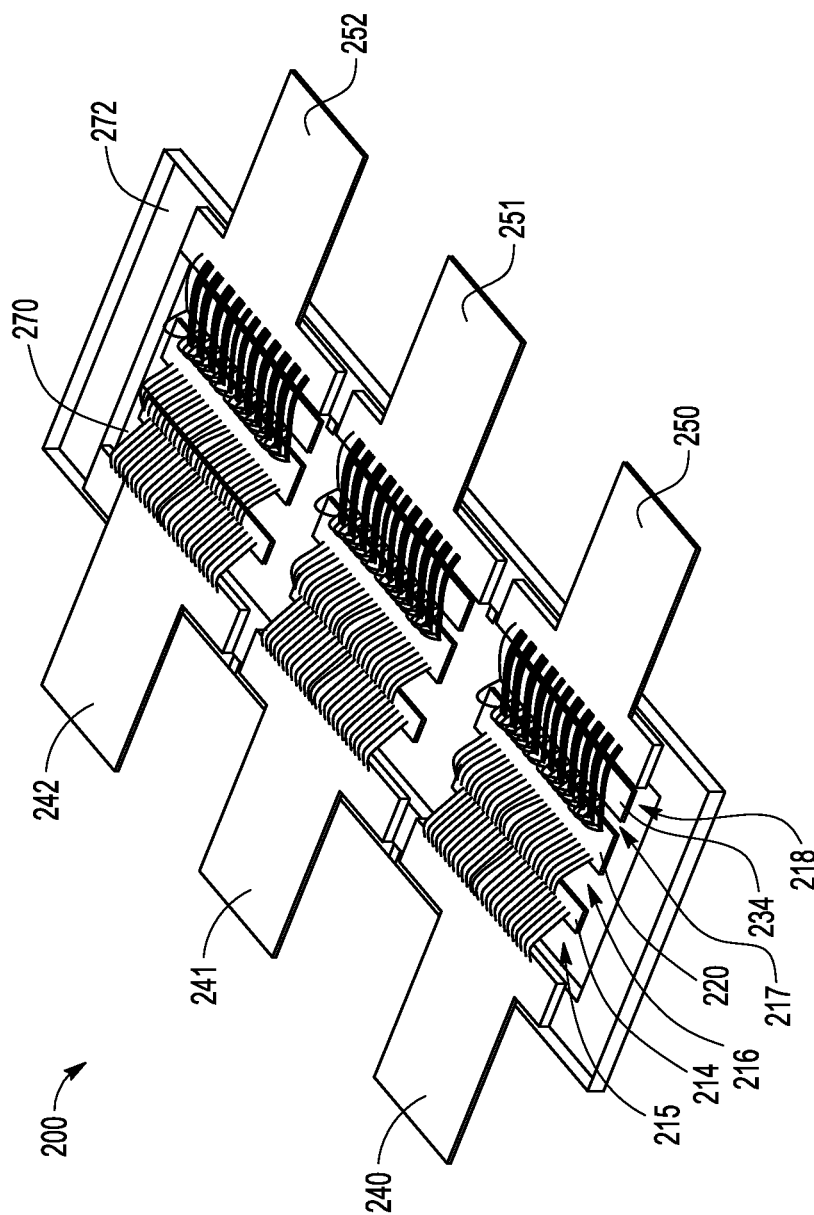


FIG. 4

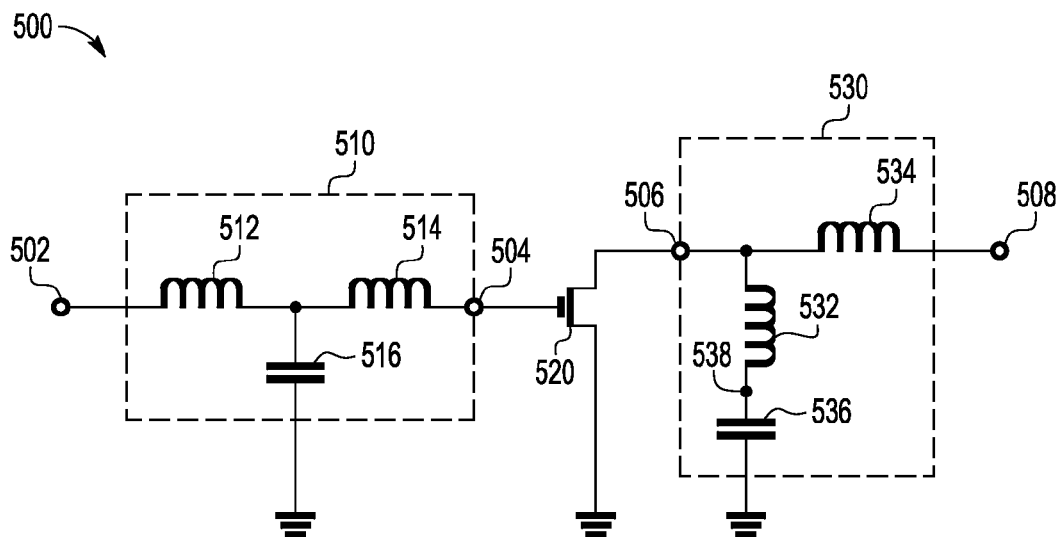


FIG. 5

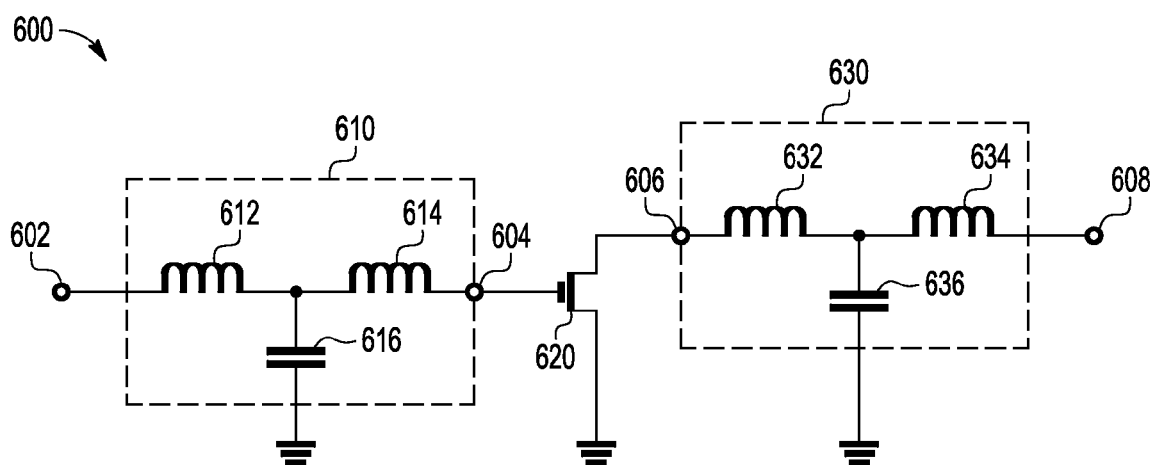


FIG. 6

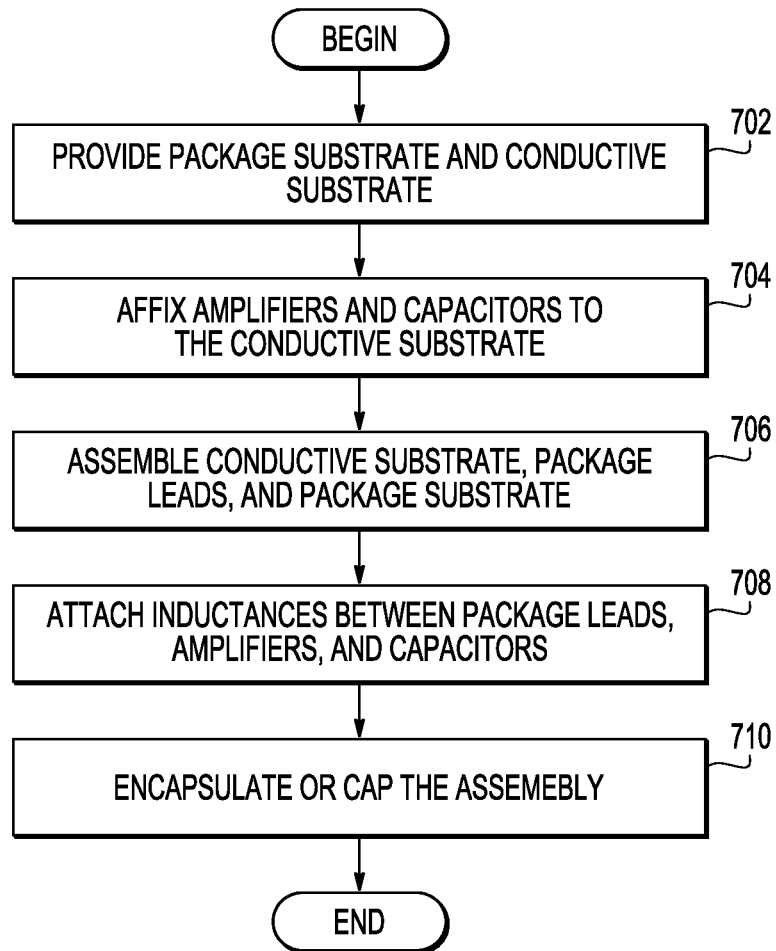


FIG. 7

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ELECTRONIC DEVICES WITH MULTIPLE AMPLIFIER STAGES AND METHODS OF THEIR MANUFACTURE

TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments of the subject matter described herein relate generally to electronic devices, and more particularly, embodiments of the subject matter relate to amplifiers with multiple amplifier stages (e.g., Doherty amplifiers) and methods of manufacturing electronic devices that include such multiple-stage amplifiers.

BACKGROUND

Doherty amplifiers are commonly used to amplify signals in systems that require the efficient conversion of direct current (DC) power to modulated radio frequency (RF) power. For example, in cellular and other RF applications, base stations or other infrastructure components employ Doherty amplifiers to broadcast signals over great distances.

A typical Doherty amplifier topology includes multiple amplifier stages that operate in parallel to supply current to a load (e.g., an antenna). For example, a two-stage Doherty amplifier includes a main amplifier stage and a peaking amplifier stage. At input power levels below the threshold of the peaking amplifier stage, only the main amplifier stage provides current to the load. At input power levels exceeding the threshold of the peaking amplifier stage, currents output from both the main and peaking amplifier stages are summed in-phase to provide current to the load. More specifically, the peaking amplifier stage is biased to turn on when the input signal increases above a level that would cause the main amplifier stage to saturate. An output impedance network coupled to the outputs of the main and peaking amplifier stages is configured so that the apparent impedance seen by the main amplifier stage decreases when the peaking amplifier stage is producing current. This enables the main amplifier stage to deliver more current in conjunction with the current delivered by the peaking amplifier stage.

To ensure that the currents from the main and peaking amplifiers are summed in-phase, some Doherty amplifiers also include an input impedance network configured to apply a phase shift to the input signal supplied to the peaking amplifier stage. In a particular topology, at the input to the Doherty amplifier, the input signal is split into two channels, and a phase shift (typically a quarter wave) is applied to the signal carried on the channel corresponding to the peaking amplifier stage. The output impedance network aligns the phases of the output signals produced by the main and peaking amplifier stages by applying a similar phase shift to the output of the main amplifier stage prior to summing the outputs of the main and peaking amplifier stages.

To achieve desired performance of a Doherty amplifier, the main and peaking amplifier stages are designed asymmetrically. More particularly, the transistor associated with the peaking amplifier stage typically is larger (e.g., twice as large) as the transistor associated with the main amplifier stage. Accordingly, producing a Doherty amplifier design typically involves twice the design effort than is required to design an amplifier with a single transistor or with matched transistors. In addition, many current Doherty amplifier designs suffer from relatively poor DC-to-RF conversion efficiency and signal quality, and/or relatively large design footprints.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the subject matter may be derived by referring to the detailed description and claims

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when considered in conjunction with the following figures, wherein like reference numbers refer to similar elements throughout the figures.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an amplifier system, in accordance with an example embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a top view of an electronic device, in accordance with an example embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional side view of the electronic device of FIG. 2 along lines 3-3, in accordance with an example embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a three-dimensional view of the electronic device of FIG. 2, in accordance with an example embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram of an amplifier path, in accordance with an example embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram of an amplifier path, in accordance with another example embodiment; and

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a method for manufacturing an electronic device, in accordance with an example embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description is merely illustrative in nature and is not intended to limit the embodiments of the subject matter or the application and uses of such embodiments. As used herein, the word “exemplary” means “serving as an example, instance, or illustration.” Any implementation described herein as exemplary is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other implementations. Furthermore, there is no intention to be bound by any expressed or implied theory presented in the preceding technical field, background, or the following detailed description.

Embodiments of the subject matter described herein relate to electronic devices suitable for use with various amplifier system topologies (e.g., Doherty amplifier topologies), and methods for manufacturing such electronic devices. More specifically, an embodiment of an electronic device includes a plurality of amplifier paths contained within a single package, where the amplifier stages of each of the plurality of amplifier paths is symmetrical (e.g., substantially identical). In a particular embodiment, the plurality of amplifier paths includes three amplifier paths, and the electronic device may be implemented in a Doherty amplifier topology.

FIG. 1 depicts an exemplary embodiment of an amplifier system 100 including, without limitation, an input node 101, an output node 103, an electronic device 102, an external input network 170, and an external output network 180, according to an embodiment. The external input network 170 is coupled between input node 101 and input terminals 140, 141, 142 to the electronic device 102, and the external output network 180 is coupled between output terminals 150, 151, 152 of the electronic device 102 and output node 103. An input signal received at input node 101 is amplified by amplifier system 100 and provided to a load 105 (e.g., an antenna) via output node 103. As will be described in more detail below, the amplifier system 100 is configured in a Doherty amplifier topology.

The electronic device 102 includes multiple amplifier paths 104, 105, 106, where each amplifier path 104-106 includes an input impedance matching network (NW) 110, 111, 112, an amplifier stage 120, 121, 122, and an output impedance matching network (NW) 130, 131, 132 coupled in series between input terminals 140-142 and output terminals 150-152 of the device 102. More specifically, a first amplifier path 104 includes input impedance matching network 110 coupled between input terminal 140 and the input of amplifier stage 120, and output impedance matching network 130

coupled between the output of amplifier stage **120** and output terminal **150**. A second amplifier path **105** includes input impedance matching network **111** coupled between input terminal **141** and the input of amplifier stage **121**, and output impedance matching network **131** coupled between the output of amplifier stage **121** and output terminal **151**. Finally, a third amplifier path **106** includes input impedance matching network **112** coupled between input terminal **142** and the input of amplifier stage **122**, and output impedance matching network **132** coupled between the output of amplifier stage **122** and output terminal **152**. In an alternate embodiment, each amplifier path **104-106** may exclude either or both the input impedance matching networks **110-112** and/or the output impedance matching network **130-132**. In such embodiments, each amplifier path **104-106** may essentially include only an amplifier stage **120-122**, or each amplifier path **104-106** may include an amplifier stage **120-122** and either an input impedance matching network **110-112** or an output impedance matching network **130-132**, but not both. Further, in such embodiments, the various phase shifts applied by the input and/or output impedance matching networks **110-112**, **130-132** may (or may not) be incorporated into the external input network **170** and/or the external output network **180**, respectively. Although electronic device **102** is shown to include three amplifier paths **104-106**, other embodiments of electronic devices that are suitable for use in accordance with the inventive subject matter may include more than three amplifier paths.

The amplifier stages **120-122** in electronic device **102** each may be fabricated on separate die (e.g., as illustrated in FIGS. **2-4**), or the amplifier stages **120-122** may be fabricated on the same die. Each of the amplifier stages **120-122** includes an arrangement of one or more transistors. According to an embodiment, the amplifier stages **120-122** are symmetrical, meaning that the transistor(s) (or die) comprising each of the amplifier stages **120-122** are identical in size or “substantially identical” in size (i.e., less than about 5% different in any one or more dimensions). More specifically, the size and device width of the transistor(s) (or die) for the amplifier stages **120-122** (e.g., the source-to-drain pitch, the gate width, and the like) are identical or substantially identical for each of the amplifier stages **120-122**. Further, the transistor(s) (or die) comprising each of amplifier stages **120-122** are fabricated using the same specific parameters (e.g., source-to-drain pitch, doping levels, the type of semiconductor material used for die **400**, and the like) and fabrication technology (e.g., gallium nitride transistor technology or silicon-based transistor technology). Accordingly, the transistor(s) (or die) comprising each of amplifier stages **120-122** have a symmetrical power ratio of 1:1:1 (or a “substantially symmetrical power ratio,” meaning that the power ratio between any set of the amplifier stages **120-122** is between 1:1 and 1:1.05), allowing for symmetric Doherty operation. This is in contrast with a typical Doherty amplifier configuration, in which the transistor(s) (or die) for the main amplifier is sized independently from the transistor(s) (or die) for the peaking amplifier(s) to accommodate different power ratios between the main and peaking amplifier(s) (e.g., power ratios typically on the order of 1:2 or more).

Due to the symmetry of the amplifier stages **120-122**, any one of the amplifier stages **120-122** may be considered to be the main amplifier, with the other amplifier stages **120-122** being considered to be peaking amplifiers. The designation of one amplifier or another as a main or peaking amplifier may depend on the configuration of the external input and output networks (e.g., input and output networks **170**, **180**) to which the electronic device **102** is connected. For example, when

incorporated into the Doherty amplifier configuration shown in FIG. **1**, amplifier stage **120** may be considered to be a main amplifier, and amplifier stages **121**, **122** may be considered to be first and second peaking amplifiers. For convenience of description, this designation will be used throughout this description, although it is to be understood that any of amplifier stages **120-122** may be the main amplifier, and the other of amplifier stages **120-122** may be the peaking amplifiers. In any event, the main amplifier stage **120** is configured as a Class AB amplifier, meaning that the transistor arrangement of main amplifier stage **120** is biased to provide a conduction angle between 180 and 360 degrees. Conversely, each of the peaking amplifier stages **121**, **122** are realized as a transistor arrangement configured as a Class C amplifier, meaning that the transistor arrangement of each of the peaking amplifier stages **121**, **122** is biased to provide a conduction angle less than 180 degrees. Alternatively, the peaking amplifier stages **121** and **122** may be connected to external control circuitry that dynamically adjusts the peaking amplifier’s operating mode between Class AB and Class C at the RF signal’s envelope rate depending on instantaneous output power requirements.

Along with each of the amplifier stages **120-122** being substantially identical, each of the multiple amplifier paths **104-106** are substantially identical, according to an embodiment. More specifically, the input impedance matching networks **110-112** are substantially identical to each other, and the output impedance matching networks **130-132** also are substantially identical to each other. In such an embodiment, the multiple amplifier paths **104-106** also may be considered to be symmetrical with each other. In other embodiments, the input impedance matching networks **110-112** may be different from each other, and/or the output impedance matching networks **130-132** may be different from each other.

Each of the input impedance matching networks **110-112** is configured to provide a desired input impedance at its respective input terminal **140-142** at the fundamental frequency (or carrier frequency) of the amplifier system **100**. For example, for a fundamental frequency of about 1.8 GHz to about 2.2 GHz, each input impedance matching network **110-112** provides an input impedance at an input **140-142** of the electronic device **102** within the range of about one to five ohms. However, the input impedance at the inputs **140-142** may vary to suit the needs of a particular embodiment. Similarly, each of the output impedance matching networks **130-132** is configured to provide a desired output impedance at its respective output terminal **150-152** at the fundamental frequency of the amplifier system **100**. In an exemplary embodiment, the amplifier system **100** is used to transmit RF signals, and the fundamental frequency (or carrier frequency) is the frequency of transmittance.

It should be noted that the subject matter described herein is not intended to be limited to any particular configuration and/or circuit topology for the input impedance matching networks **110-112** and the output impedance matching networks **130-132**. That being said, in an embodiment, some or all of the input impedance matching networks **110-112** are realized as a low-pass impedance matching circuit topology (e.g., a shunt capacitance impedance matching circuit topology, as will be discussed in more detail in conjunction with FIGS. **5** and **6**). For example, an input impedance matching network **110-112** configured in such a manner may provide a phase inversion (e.g., a 180° phase shift) that results in the phase of the signal at the input of the amplifier **110-112** being shifted 180° relative to the signal at the input terminal **140-142**. In alternate embodiments, some or all of the input impedance matching networks **110-112** are realized as a

high-pass impedance matching circuit topology. For example, an input impedance matching network **110-112** configured in such a manner may provide a single phase inversion (e.g., a 90° phase shift) that results in the phase of the signal at the input of the amplifier **110-112** being shifted 90° relative to the signal at the input terminal **140-142**.

In an embodiment, some or all of the output impedance matching networks **130-132** are realized as a high-pass impedance matching circuit topology (e.g., as will be discussed in more detail in conjunction with FIG. 5), in an embodiment. For example, an output impedance matching network **130-132** configured in such a manner may provide a quarterwave shift (e.g., a 90° phase shift) that results in the phase of the signal at the output terminal **150-152** being shifted 90° relative to the signal at the output of the amplifier **110-112**. In an alternate embodiment, some or all of the output impedance matching networks **130-132** are realized as a low-pass impedance matching circuit topology (e.g., as will be discussed in more detail in conjunction with FIG. 6). For example, an output impedance matching network **130-132** configured in such a manner may provide a phase inversion (e.g., a 180° phase shift) that results in the phase of the signal at the output terminal **150-152** being shifted 180° relative to the signal at the output of the amplifier **110-112**.

According to an embodiment, the multiple amplifier paths **104-106** all are contained in a single device package **160** with the input and output terminals **140-142**, **150-152** providing external electronic connectivity to the device **102**. More specifically, the input and output terminals **140-142**, **150-152** generally represent the package leads, pins, or other physical interfaces for creating electrical connections to the internal components (e.g., amplifier paths **104-106**) of the electronic device **102**. For example, the device package **160** may include a package substrate (e.g., package substrate **272**, FIG. 2) and encapsulation or a cap (e.g., cap **370**, FIG. 3), which physically houses all of the amplifier paths **104-106** and from which the input and output terminals **140-142**, **150-152** extend to provide the external electronic connectivity. More specifically, in an embodiment in which three amplifier paths **104-106** are implemented, three input terminals **140-142** and three output terminals **150-152** may extend from the package substrate and encapsulation to provide the external electronic connectivity (e.g., as shown in FIGS. 2-4).

In the illustrated embodiment of FIG. 1, the amplifier system **100** is configured for a Doherty amplifier implementation. In this regard, the external input network **170** includes a power splitter (or power divider) **172** configured to divide the input power of the input signal received at node **101** into multiple portions (e.g., equal portions) of the input signal, where respective portions of the input signal are provided to input terminals **140-142**. For example, a first output of the power splitter **172** may be coupled to the input terminal **140** corresponding to the first amplifier path **104**, a second output of the power splitter **172** may be coupled to the input terminal **141** corresponding to the second amplifier path **105**, and a third output of the power splitter **172** may be coupled to the input terminal **142** corresponding to the third amplifier path **106**. The power splitter **172** may divide the input power equally among the amplifier paths **104-106**, such that roughly 33⅓ percent of the input signal power is provided to each amplifier path **104-106**.

According to an embodiment, the external input network **170** also includes a first phase inversion element **174** between a first output of the power splitter **172** and the input terminal **140** corresponding to the first amplifier path **104**, and a second phase inversion element **176** between a third output of the power splitter **172** and the input terminal **142** corresponding

to the third amplifier path **106**. For example, each of the first and second phase inversion elements **174**, **176** may be implemented as a quarter wave transmission transformer (e.g., a 90° phase length transmission line) or a lumped element implementation of a 90° phase transformer, in various embodiments.

According to an embodiment, the external output network **180** includes a third phase inversion element **182** between the output terminal **150** corresponding to the first amplifier path **104** and a summing node **188**, a fourth phase inversion element **184** between the output terminal **151** corresponding to the second amplifier path **105** and a summing node **190**, and a fifth phase inversion element **186** between the summing node **190** and the summing node **188**. The output terminal **152** corresponding to the third amplifier path **106** also is coupled to summing node **190**. As with the first and second phase inversion elements **174**, **176**, the third, fourth, and fifth phase inversion elements **182**, **184**, **186** each may be implemented as a quarter wave transmission transformer (e.g., a 90° phase length transmission line) or a lumped element implementation of a 90° phase transformer, in various embodiments. The combination of phase inversion elements **174**, **176**, **182**, **184**, **186** in the external input and output networks **170**, **180** ensures that the currents ultimately provided to summing node **188** by the respective amplifier paths **104-106** are provided in-phase with each other. Accordingly, the current provided by summing node **188** to output node **103** (and to load **105**) represent the in-phase summation of the currents provided by amplifier paths **104-106**.

It should be understood that FIG. 1 is a simplified representation of an amplifier system **100** for purposes of explanation and ease of description, and that practical embodiments may include other devices and components to provide additional functions and features, and/or the amplifier system **100** may be part of a much larger electrical system, as will be understood. Thus, although FIG. 1 depicts direct electrical connections between circuit elements and/or terminals, alternative embodiments may employ intervening circuit elements and/or components while functioning in a substantially similar manner.

FIGS. 2-4 depict top, cross-sectional (along lines 3-3 of FIG. 2), and three-dimensional views, respectively, of an exemplary embodiment of an electronic device **200** suitable for use as the electronic device **102** in the amplifier system **100** of FIG. 1. As described above, the electronic device **200** includes a plurality of amplifier paths, and the plurality of amplifier paths are all contained within a single device package. According to an embodiment, the plurality of amplifier paths include three amplifier paths, or more specifically first, second, and third amplifier stages **220**, **221**, **222** (e.g., amplifier stages **120-122**, FIG. 1), first, second, and third input impedance matching networks **210**, **211**, **212** (e.g., input impedance matching networks **110-112**, FIG. 1), and first, second, and third output impedance matching networks **230**, **231**, **232** (e.g., output impedance matching networks **130-132**, FIG. 1). As shown in FIG. 2, the amplifier paths have “translational symmetry” within the device package, meaning that the amplifier paths are duplicates of each other, and the duplicate amplifier paths are physically disposed in parallel with but offset from each other within the device package.

Each input impedance matching network **210-212** is coupled between an input package lead **220**, **221**, **222** (corresponding to input terminals **140-142**, FIG. 1) and an input to an amplifier stage **220-222** for a given amplifier path. Each output impedance matching network **230-232** is coupled between an output to an amplifier stage **220-222** for a given

amplifier path and an output package lead **250, 251, 252** (corresponding to output terminals **150-152**, FIG. 1). Each interconnected arrangement of an input package lead **240-242**, an input impedance matching network **210-212**, an amplifier stage **220-222**, an output impedance matching network **230-232**, and an output package lead **250-252** corresponds to an amplifier path (e.g., one of amplifier paths **104-106**, FIG. 1). For example, FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a single amplifier path (e.g., amplifier path **104**, FIG. 1), according to an exemplary embodiment. The elements of the electronic device **200** are similar to their counterpart elements described above in the context of FIG. 1, and accordingly, such common aspects will not be redundantly described here in the context of FIGS. 2-4.

Each of amplifier stages **220-222** is realized as a transistor arrangement (e.g., one or more transistors). According to an embodiment, each amplifier stage **220-222** is formed on a separate, substantially identical die block or amplifier substrate **260, 261, 262** (e.g., a semiconductor substrate or die). In an alternate embodiment, each amplifier stage **220-222** may be formed on multiple die blocks or amplifier substrates. In another alternate embodiment, the multiple amplifier stages **220-222** may be formed on a single die block or amplifier substrate. In the former embodiment, as is illustrated in FIG. 2, amplifier stages **220-222** each are formed on an amplifier substrate **260-262** that is mounted or affixed to a conductive (e.g., metal) substrate **270** (e.g., copper or the like) that provides an electrical ground reference voltage for the electronic device **200**.

The conductive substrate **270**, input package leads **240-242**, and output package leads **250-252** are, in turn, mounted on and structurally supported by package substrate **272**. Conductive substrate **270** functions as the primary mounting structure for electronic device **200**, such that various components of the electronic device **200** (e.g., input impedance matching networks **210-212**, amplifier stages **220-222**, and output impedance matching networks **230-232**) are mounted or affixed to various areas of the conductive substrate **270**, as described in greater detail below.

Referring also to FIG. 3, in an exemplary embodiment, each amplifier substrate **260-262** includes gate and drain contact regions **362, 364** on or in proximity to the top of each amplifier substrate **260-262**. In this regard, an input signal may be provided to a terminal (e.g., the gate terminal) of each amplifier stage **220-222** via the gate contact region **362**, and the amplified signal generated by each amplifier stage **220-222** and present at a terminal (e.g., the drain terminal) of each amplifier stage **220-222** may be accessed via the drain contact region **364**. A source contact region (not illustrated) may be present on or in proximity to the bottom of each amplifier substrate **260-262**, and the source contact region may be coupled to the conductive substrate **270**, in order to ground the source terminal of each amplifier stage **220-222**.

According to an embodiment, each input impedance matching network **210, 211, 212** (e.g., input impedance matching networks **110-112**, FIG. 1) may be realized as an arrangement of inductive and capacitive elements. For example, input impedance matching network **210** may include one or more discrete capacitors **214**, and first and second wirebond arrays **215, 216**, where each wirebond array **215, 216** corresponds to an inductive element. Input impedance matching networks **211, 212** may be similarly arranged. Output impedance matching networks **230, 231, 232** (e.g., output impedance matching networks **130-132**, FIG. 1) also may be realized as an arrangement of inductive and capacitive elements. For example, output impedance matching network **230** may include one or more discrete capacitors **234**, and

third and fourth wirebond arrays **217, 218**, where each wirebond array **217, 218** corresponds to an inductive element. Output impedance matching networks **231, 232** may be similarly arranged. In an embodiment, capacitors **214, 234** may be realized as metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) capacitors. In other embodiments, capacitors **214, 234** may be realized using other suitable capacitor structures.

The first wirebond array **215** may correspond to a first inductive element (e.g., inductive element **512, 612**, FIGS. 5, 6), the second wirebond array **216** may correspond to a second inductive element (e.g., inductive element **514, 614**, FIGS. 5, 6), the third wirebond array **217** may correspond to a third inductive element (e.g., inductive element **532**, FIG. 5), and the fourth wirebond array **218** may correspond to a fourth inductive element (e.g., inductive element **534**, FIG. 5). The numbers, shapes, and/or lengths of the wirebonds of each wirebond array **215-218** are chosen to provide a desired inductance for each of the various inductive elements. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the lengths of the wirebonds of each wirebond array **215-218** are aligned substantially parallel to one another.

As shown more clearly in FIG. 3, which depicts wirebonds **315, 316, 317, 318** associated with each of the first, second, third, and fourth wirebond arrays **215-218**, each wirebond **315-318** electrically interconnects various components of the system **200**. For example, a first wirebond **315** (and the other wirebonds associated with the first wirebond array **215**) has a first end that is soldered, bonded, affixed, or otherwise electrically connected to input package lead **240**, and an opposing end that is soldered, bonded, affixed, or otherwise electrically connected to a first terminal **314** of capacitor **214**. A second wirebond **316** (and the other wirebonds associated with the second wirebond array **216**) has a first end that is soldered, bonded, affixed, or otherwise electrically connected to the first terminal **314** of capacitor **214**, and an opposing end that is soldered, bonded, affixed, or otherwise electrically connected to the gate contact region **362** of amplifier stage **220**. A third wirebond **317** (and the other wirebonds associated with the third wirebond array **217**) has a first end that is soldered, bonded, affixed, or otherwise electrically connected to the drain terminal **364** of amplifier stage **220**, and an opposing end that is soldered, bonded, affixed, or otherwise electrically connected to the first terminal **334** of capacitor **234**. A fourth wirebond **318** (and the other wirebonds associated with the fourth wirebond array **218**) has a first end that is soldered, bonded, affixed, or otherwise electrically connected to the drain terminal **364** of amplifier stage **220**, and an opposing end that is soldered, bonded, affixed, or otherwise electrically connected to the output package lead **250**.

The arrangement depicted in FIGS. 2-4 corresponds to a first embodiment of an amplifier path (e.g., one of amplifier paths **104-106**, FIG. 1), which includes an input impedance matching network **210-212** having a low-pass impedance matching circuit topology, and an output impedance matching network **230-232** having a high-pass impedance matching circuit topology. For example, FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram of such an amplifier path **500**, in accordance with an example embodiment. Amplifier path **500** includes input impedance matching network **510**, an amplifier **520**, and output impedance matching network **530**.

The input impedance matching network **510** is coupled between an input terminal **502** and a first amplifier terminal **504**, and includes a first inductor **512** (e.g., wirebond array **215**, FIG. 2), a second inductor **514** (e.g., wirebond array **216**, FIG. 2), and a first capacitor **516** (e.g., capacitor **214**, FIG. 2). Input impedance matching network **510** is realized as a shunt capacitance impedance matching circuit topology. More spe-

cifically, the first inductor **512** has a first terminal coupled to the input terminal **502**, and a second terminal coupled to first terminals of each of the second inductor **514** and the first capacitor **516**. The second inductor **514** has a second terminal coupled to the first amplifier terminal **504**. The first capacitor **516** has a second terminal coupled to a ground reference voltage (e.g., present at conductive substrate **270**, FIG. 2).

In an embodiment, the capacitance of the capacitive element **516** and the inductances of the inductive elements **512**, **514** are chosen to provide a desired input impedance at the input **502** of the electronic device **500** at the fundamental frequency of the amplifier system. For example, for a fundamental frequency of about 1.8 GHz to about 2.2 GHz with an amplifier **520** with a power handling capability within the range of about 50 W to about 500 W, the capacitance of the capacitive element **516** may be chosen to be within the range of about 15 pF to about 150 pF, the inductance of the inductive element **512** may be chosen to be within the range of about 100 pF to about 400 pF, and the inductance of inductive element **514** may be chosen to be within the range of about 50 pF to about 150 pF, such that each input impedance matching network **510** provides an input impedance at the input **502** of the amplifier path within the range of about one to five ohms. In practice, the input impedance at the input **502** may vary to suit the needs of a particular embodiment.

The amplifier **520** has a gate terminal coupled to the first amplifier terminal **504**, a source terminal coupled to a second amplifier terminal **506**, and a drain terminal coupled to the ground reference voltage (e.g., present at conductive substrate **270**, FIG. 2). The output impedance matching network **530** is coupled between the second amplifier terminal **506** and output terminal **508**, and includes a third inductor **532** (e.g., wirebond array **217**, FIG. 2), a fourth inductor **534** (e.g., wirebond array **218**, FIG. 2), and a second capacitor **536** (e.g., capacitor **234**, FIG. 2). Output impedance matching network **530** is realized as a shunt inductance impedance matching circuit topology. More specifically, the third inductor **532** has a first terminal coupled to the second amplifier terminal **506** and to a first terminal of the fourth inductor **534**, and a second terminal coupled to a first terminal of second capacitor **536**. The fourth inductor **534** has a second terminal coupled to the output terminal **508**. The second capacitor **536** has a second terminal coupled to a ground reference voltage (e.g., present at conductive substrate **270**, FIG. 2).

In an embodiment, the capacitance of the capacitive element **536** is chosen to provide a virtual ground reference voltage for the RF electrical signals at the output of the amplifier **520** at reference voltage node **538**, such that the first inductive element **532** functions as a shunt inductance to the RF ground voltage, while the inductances of the inductive elements **532**, **534** are chosen to provide desired impedance at the output **508** of the electronic device **500** at the fundamental frequency of the amplifier system. For example, for a fundamental frequency in the range of about 1.8 GHz to about 2.2 GHz with an amplifier **520** with a power handling capability within the range of about 50 W to about 500 W, the capacitance of the capacitive element **536** may be chosen to be within the range of about 70 pF to about 500 pF, the impedance of the inductive element **534** may be chosen to be within the range of about 100 pF to about 800 pF, and the inductance of the inductive element **532** may be chosen to be within the range of about 100 pF to about 500 pF, such that the amplifier output impedance matching circuitry **530** provides an output impedance at the output **508** of the electronic device **500** within the range of about one to five ohms. It should be appreciated that the desired output impedance at the output

508 may be an intermediate impedance that is subsequently transformed to a different value (e.g., for impedance matching at the input of an external output network **180**, FIG. 1), and thus, the output impedance at the output **508** will vary to suit the needs of a particular implementation.

In an alternate embodiment, an amplifier path (e.g., one of amplifier paths **104-106**, FIG. 1) may include an input impedance matching network having a low-pass impedance matching circuit topology, and an output impedance matching network also having a low-pass impedance matching circuit topology. For example, FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram of such an amplifier path **600**, in accordance with an example embodiment. Amplifier path **600** includes input impedance matching network **610**, an amplifier **620**, and output impedance matching network **630**.

The input impedance matching network **610** is coupled between an input terminal **602** and a first amplifier terminal **604**, and includes a first inductor **612** (e.g., wirebond array **215**, FIG. 2), a second inductor **614** (e.g., wirebond array **216**, FIG. 2), and a first capacitor **616** (e.g., capacitor **214**, FIG. 2). Input impedance matching network **610** is realized as a shunt capacitance impedance matching circuit topology. More specifically, the first inductor **612** has a first terminal coupled to the input terminal **602**, and a second terminal coupled to first terminals of each of the second inductor **614** and the first capacitor **616**. The second inductor **614** has a second terminal coupled to the first amplifier terminal **604**. The first capacitor **616** has a second terminal coupled to a ground reference voltage (e.g., present at conductive substrate **270**, FIG. 2). The amplifier **620** has a gate terminal coupled to the first amplifier terminal **604**, a source terminal coupled to a second amplifier terminal **606**, and a drain terminal coupled to the ground reference voltage (e.g., present at conductive substrate **270**, FIG. 2).

The output impedance matching network **630** is coupled between the second amplifier terminal **606** and output terminal **608**, and includes a third inductor **632** (e.g., wirebond array **217**, FIG. 2), a fourth inductor **634** (e.g., wirebond array **218**, FIG. 2), and a second capacitor **636** (e.g., capacitor **234**, FIG. 2). Output impedance matching network **630** is realized as a shunt inductance impedance matching circuit topology. More specifically, the third inductor **632** has a first terminal coupled to the second amplifier terminal **606**, and a second terminal coupled to first terminals of each of the fourth inductor **634** and the second capacitor **636**. The fourth inductor **634** has a second terminal coupled to the output terminal **608**. The second capacitor **636** has a second terminal coupled to a ground reference voltage (e.g., present at conductive substrate **270**, FIG. 2).

In an embodiment, the capacitance of the capacitive element **636** and the inductances of the inductive elements **632**, **634** are chosen to provide a desired input impedance at the output **608** of the electronic device **600** at the fundamental frequency of the amplifier system. For example, for a fundamental frequency of about 1.8 GHz to about 2.2 GHz with an amplifier **620** with a power handling capability within the range of about 50 W to about 500 W, the capacitance of the capacitive element **636** may be chosen to be within the range of about 15 pF to about 150 pF, the inductance of the inductive element **632** may be chosen to be within the range of about 100 pF to about 400 pF, and the inductance of inductive element **634** may be chosen to be within the range of about 50 pF to about 150 pF, such that each output impedance matching network **630** provides an output impedance at the output **608** of the amplifier path within the range of about one to five ohms. In practice, the output impedance at the output **608** may vary to suit the needs of a particular embodiment.

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In other alternate embodiments, an amplifier path (e.g., one of amplifier paths **104-106**, FIG. **1**) may include an input impedance matching network having a high-pass impedance matching circuit topology (e.g., a shunt inductance impedance matching circuit topology), and an output impedance matching network having a low-pass or high-pass impedance matching circuit topology (e.g., a shunt capacitance or shunt inductance impedance matching circuit topology). In still other alternate embodiments, the input impedance matching networks for the amplifier paths may include circuit topologies that are different from each other (e.g., a combination of low-pass and high-pass impedance matching circuit topologies), and/or the output impedance matching networks for the amplifier paths may include circuit topologies that are different from each other (e.g., a combination of low-pass and high-pass impedance matching circuit topologies).

FIG. **7** is a flowchart of a method for manufacturing an electronic device (e.g., electronic device **200**, FIG. **2**), in accordance with an example embodiment. The method begins, in block **702**, by providing a package substrate (e.g., package substrate **272**, FIG. **2**) and a conductive substrate (e.g., conductive substrate **270**, FIG. **2**). The conductive substrate may be mounted to the package substrate at this stage of manufacture, or may be mounted to the package substrate at a later stage.

In block **704**, amplifiers (e.g., amplifier stages **220-222**, FIG. **2**) and discrete capacitors (e.g., capacitors **214**, **234**, FIG. **2**) are affixed to the conductive substrate. For example, the amplifiers and capacitors may be arranged in a manner similar to that depicted in FIGS. **2-4**, although the amplifiers and capacitors may be arranged in other configurations, as well. More particularly, according to an embodiment, first, second, and third amplifier stages are aligned and affixed to a central portion of the conductive substrate, first, second, and third discrete capacitors are affixed to an area of the conductive substrate that will be between the input package leads and the amplifier stages, and fourth, fifth, and sixth discrete capacitors are affixed to a second area of the conductive substrate that will be between the amplifier stages and the output package leads.

In block **706**, the conductive substrate and package leads (e.g., package leads **240-242**, **250-252**, FIG. **2**) are assembled with the package substrate (e.g., in a configuration similar to or different from that illustrated in FIGS. **2-4**). In block **708**, inductances (e.g., wirebond arrays **215-218**, FIG. **2**) are attached between the package leads, the amplifiers, and the capacitors to complete input and output impedance matching networks (e.g., input and output impedance matching networks **510**, **610**, **530**, **630**, FIGS. **5**, **6**). In block **710**, the assembly may then be encapsulated or capped (e.g., with cap **370**, FIG. **3**) to complete the electronic device. For example, a cap (e.g., cap **370**, FIG. **3**) may be coupled to a surface of the package substrate to provide an air cavity within which the amplifier paths are disposed. Alternatively, encapsulation may be provided over the surface of the package substrate and the amplifier paths. The method may then end.

For the sake of brevity, conventional techniques related to Doherty amplifiers, load modulation, impedance matching, integrated circuit design and/or fabrication, transistor design and/or fabrication, and other functional aspects of the systems (and the individual operating components of the systems) may not be described in detail herein. Furthermore, the connecting lines shown in the various figures contained herein are intended to represent exemplary functional relationships and/or physical couplings between the various elements. It should be noted that many alternative or additional functional relationships or physical connections may be present in an

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embodiment of the subject matter. In addition, certain terminology may also be used herein for the purpose of reference only, and thus are not intended to be limiting, and the terms “first”, “second” and other such numerical terms referring to structures do not imply a sequence or order unless clearly indicated by the context.

As used herein, a “node” means any internal or external reference point, connection point, junction, signal line, conductive element, or the like, at which a given signal, logic level, voltage, data pattern, current, or quantity is present. Furthermore, two or more nodes may be realized by one physical element (and two or more signals can be multiplexed, modulated, or otherwise distinguished even though received or output at a common node).

The foregoing description refers to elements or nodes or features being “connected” or “coupled” together. As used herein, unless expressly stated otherwise, “connected” means that one element is directly joined to (or directly communicates with) another element, and not necessarily mechanically. Likewise, unless expressly stated otherwise, “coupled” means that one element is directly or indirectly joined to (or directly or indirectly communicates with) another element, and not necessarily mechanically. Thus, although the schematic shown in the figures depict one exemplary arrangement of elements, additional intervening elements, devices, features, or components may be present in an embodiment of the depicted subject matter.

In conclusion, systems, devices, and methods configured in accordance with example embodiments of the invention have been disclosed. An embodiment of an electrical device includes a device package and a plurality of amplifier paths physically contained by the device package. Each amplifier path includes an amplifier stage electrically coupled between an input and an output to the amplifier stage, and the amplifier stages of the plurality of amplifier paths are symmetrical. In a further embodiment, the plurality of amplifier paths have translational symmetry within the device package. In another further embodiment, transistors comprising the amplifier stages of the plurality of amplifier paths are substantially identical in size.

An embodiment of an amplifier system includes an electronic device, an external input network, and an external output network. The electronic device has a device package, three input leads, three output leads, and three amplifier paths physically contained by the device package. Each amplifier path includes an amplifier stage electrically coupled between an input lead and an output lead, and the amplifier stages are symmetrical. The external input network is coupled between the input node and the input leads, and the external output network is coupled between the output leads and the output node.

An embodiment of a method of manufacturing an electronic device includes affixing a plurality of amplifier stages to a first substrate, where the plurality of amplifier stages are symmetrical, and assembling the first substrate with a plurality of input package leads and a plurality of output package leads. While at least one exemplary embodiment has been presented in the foregoing detailed description, it should be appreciated that a vast number of variations exist. It should also be appreciated that the exemplary embodiment or embodiments described herein are not intended to limit the scope, applicability, or configuration of the claimed subject matter in any way. Rather, the foregoing detailed description will provide those skilled in the art with a convenient road map for implementing the described embodiment or embodiments. It should be understood that various changes can be made in the function and arrangement of elements without

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departing from the scope defined by the claims, which includes known equivalents and foreseeable equivalents at the time of filing this patent application.

What is claimed is:

1. An electrical device comprising:
a device package that includes a substrate;
a plurality of amplifier paths physically contained by the device package, wherein each amplifier path includes an input lead that is separate from input leads of other ones of the amplifier paths, an output lead that is separate from output leads of other ones of the amplifier paths, and an amplifier stage that is affixed to the substrate and electrically coupled between the input lead and the output lead, wherein all of the amplifier stages of the plurality of amplifier paths are symmetrical, and each amplifier stage is fabricated on a separate die;
a plurality of discrete capacitors affixed to the substrate; and
a plurality of inductive elements coupled between the input package leads, the discrete capacitors, the amplifier stages, and the output package leads to form a plurality of input impedance matching networks and a plurality of output impedance matching networks.
2. The electrical device of claim 1, wherein the plurality of amplifier paths have translational symmetry within the device package.
3. The electrical device of claim 1, wherein transistors comprising the amplifier stages of the plurality of amplifier paths are substantially identical in size.
4. The electrical device of claim 1, wherein the plurality of amplifier paths includes:
a first amplifier path having a first input, a first output, and a first amplifier stage between the first input and the first output;
a second amplifier path having a second input, a second output, and a second amplifier stage between the second input and the second output; and
a third amplifier path having a third input, a third output, and a third amplifier stage between the third input and the third output.
5. An electrical device comprising:
a device package that includes a substrate; and
a plurality of amplifier paths physically contained by the device package, wherein each amplifier path includes:
an input package lead that is separate from input package leads of other ones of the amplifier paths;
an output package lead that is separate from output package leads of other ones of the amplifier paths;
an amplifier stage that is affixed to the substrate and electrically coupled between the input package lead and the output package lead;
at least one discrete capacitor affixed to the substrate; and
a plurality of inductive elements coupled between the input package lead, the at least one discrete capacitor, the amplifier stage, and the output package lead to form an input impedance matching network coupled between the input package lead and the input to the amplifier stage, and an output impedance matching network coupled between the output to the amplifier stage and the output package lead, and
wherein input impedance matching networks of the plurality of amplifier paths are substantially identical to each other, and output impedance matching networks of the plurality of amplifier paths are substantially identical to each other, and wherein all of the amplifier stages of the plurality of amplifier paths are symmetrical.

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6. The electrical device of claim 5, further comprising:
a cap that forms a part of the device package and that provides an air cavity within which the amplifier stage of each of the amplifier paths is disposed.
7. The electrical device of claim 5, further comprising:
encapsulation over the amplifier stage of each of the amplifier paths.
8. The electrical device of claim 5, wherein the amplifier stage of each of the plurality of amplifier paths is provided on a separate die.
9. The electrical device of claim 5, wherein the amplifier stage of each of the plurality of amplifier paths is provided on a single die.
10. An electrical device comprising:
a device package that includes
a package substrate having a surface, and
a conductive substrate coupled to the surface of the package substrate; and
a plurality of amplifier paths physically contained by the device package, wherein each amplifier path includes an input lead that is separate from input leads of other ones of the amplifier paths, an output lead that is separate from output leads of other ones of the amplifier paths, an amplifier stage that is electrically coupled between the input lead and the output lead, wherein all of the amplifier stages of the plurality of amplifier paths are symmetrical, and wherein the amplifier stage of each of the amplifier paths is coupled to the conductive substrate, at least one discrete capacitor affixed to the substrate, and a plurality of inductive elements attached between the input lead, the at least one discrete capacitor, the amplifier stage, and the output lead to form an input impedance matching network and an output impedance matching network.
11. An amplifier system having an input node and an output node, the amplifier system comprising:
an electronic device having a device package, a substrate, three input leads, three output leads, and three amplifier paths physically contained by the device package, wherein each amplifier path includes
an amplifier stage affixed to the substrate and electrically coupled between an input lead and an output lead that are different from the input leads and the output leads to which other ones of the amplifier paths are coupled, and wherein all of the amplifier stages are symmetrical, and each amplifier stage is fabricated on a separate die;
at least one discrete capacitor affixed to the substrate, and
a plurality of inductive elements attached between an input package lead, the at least one discrete capacitor, the amplifier stage, and an output package lead to form an input impedance matching network and an output impedance matching network;
an external input network coupled between the input node and the input leads; and
an external output network coupled between the output leads and the output node.
12. The amplifier system of claim 11, wherein the amplifier system is configured in a Doherty amplifier circuit topology.
13. The amplifier system of claim 11, wherein:
the input impedance matching network is coupled between the input lead and an input to the amplifier stage of the amplifier path;
the output impedance matching network is coupled between an output to the amplifier stage and the output lead of the amplifier path;

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input impedance matching networks of the three amplifier paths are substantially identical to each other; and output impedance matching networks of the three amplifier paths are substantially identical to each other.

14. An amplifier system having an input node and an output node, the amplifier system comprising:

an electronic device having a device package, three input leads, three output leads, and three amplifier paths physically contained by the device package, wherein each amplifier path includes an amplifier stage electrically coupled between an input lead and an output lead, and wherein the amplifier stages are symmetrical;

an external input network coupled between the input node and the input leads, wherein the external input network comprises:

a power splitter coupled to the input node and configured to divide input power of an input signal received at the input node into three portions of the input signal, wherein each of the three portions is provided at one of three outputs of the power splitter,

a first phase inversion element coupled between a first output of the power splitter and a first input lead of a first amplifier path, wherein a second output of the power splitter is coupled to a second input lead of a second amplifier path, and

a second phase inversion element coupled between a third output of the power splitter and a third input lead of a third amplifier path; and

an external output network coupled between the output leads and the output node.

15. An amplifier system having an input node and an output node, the amplifier system comprising:

an electronic device having a device package, three input leads, three output leads, and three amplifier paths physically contained by the device package, wherein each amplifier path includes an amplifier stage electrically coupled between an input lead and an output lead, and wherein the amplifier stages are symmetrical;

an external input network coupled between the input node and the input leads; and

an external output network coupled between the output leads and the output node, wherein the external output network comprises:

a first summing node coupled to the output node,

a second summing node,

a first phase inversion element coupled between a first output lead of a first amplifier path and the first summing node,

a second phase inversion element coupled between a second output lead of a second amplifier path and the second summing node, wherein a third output lead of a third amplifier path is coupled to the second summing node, and

a third phase inversion element coupled between the second summing node and the first summing node.

16. A method of manufacturing an electronic device comprising:

affixing a plurality of amplifier stages to a first substrate, wherein the plurality of amplifier stages are symmetrical, each amplifier stage is fabricated on a separate die,

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and each amplifier stage corresponds to a different one of a plurality of amplifier paths;

assembling the first substrate with a plurality of input package leads and a plurality of output package leads, wherein the plurality of input package leads includes an input package lead for each of the plurality of amplifier paths that is separate from input package leads of other ones of the amplifier paths, and wherein the plurality of output package leads includes an output package lead for each of the plurality of amplifier paths that is separate from output package leads of other ones of the amplifier paths;

affixing a plurality of discrete capacitors to the first substrate; and

attaching a plurality of inductive elements between the input package leads, the discrete capacitors, the amplifier stages, and the output package leads to form a plurality of input impedance matching networks and a plurality of output impedance matching networks.

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising: providing a cap over the plurality of amplifier stages.

18. The method of claim 16, further comprising: encapsulating the plurality of amplifier stages.

19. A method of manufacturing an electronic device comprising:

assembling a first substrate with a plurality of input package leads and a plurality of output package leads, wherein each input package lead and each output package lead corresponds to a different one of a plurality of amplifier paths;

affixing a plurality of amplifier stages to the first substrate, wherein the plurality of amplifier stages are symmetrical, and each of the plurality of amplifier stages corresponds to a different one of the plurality of amplifier paths, and affixing the plurality of amplifier stages to the first substrate comprises affixing three amplifier stages to the first substrate, wherein each of the three amplifier stages is provided on a separate die block;

affixing a plurality of discrete capacitors to the first substrate, wherein affixing the plurality of discrete capacitors to the first substrate comprises affixing six discrete capacitors to the first substrate, wherein first, second, and third ones of the discrete capacitors are affixed to an area of the first substrate between the input package leads and the plurality of amplifier stages, and fourth, fifth, and sixth ones of the discrete capacitors are affixed to a second area of the first substrate between the plurality of amplifier stages and the output package leads; and

attaching a plurality of inductive elements between the input package leads, the discrete capacitors, the amplifier stages, and the output package leads to form a plurality of input impedance matching networks and a plurality of output impedance matching networks, wherein attaching the plurality of inductive elements comprises attaching a plurality of wirebond arrays between the input package leads, the discrete capacitors, the discrete amplifier stages, and the output package leads.

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